NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1868.

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WASHINGTON. THE VETO-THE GREAT HISTORICAL CHARACTER

OF THE AGE-INCREASE OF SALARIES-THE GLOBE-THE TAX BILL-SENATOR HENDER-SON'S MARRIAGE-MISSISSIPPI ELECTION. WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 25, 1968. The Senate did not meet to-day until 2 o'clock, in consequence of the marriage of Senator Henderson. In the four hours session which followed the principal business transacted was the passage of the bill, over the President's veto, admitting to representation in Congress the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, and Louisiana, within, fifteen minutes from the time the Clerk of the House appeared in the chamber with the veto. the bill was passed. Garrett Davis made a short speech on the subject. He paid a tribute to the 'heroism" of the President whose political career, he said, is about to end. He considered Andrew Johnson as the "greatest historical character of the age, and held that his "administration was emineatly pure and patriotic." The vote was then is a cousin of the late Senator Foote of Vermont. taken on the passage of the bill and resulted 25 to 8. Messrs, Fessenden and Edmunds were the only Republicans present who did not vote. The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill was considered. The appropriacan ticket will also be successful. tion for the payment of the temporary clerks in the Treasury was agreed to, and it was also agreed to increase the salaries of the Controllers of the Treasury and the Commissioners of Customs to \$4,500 each. The salaries of the Solicitor, the Auditors, the Regis-

respect to The Globe, the official organ of Congress, indicates a change in the public printing department, and a termination of the contract under which the debates of Congress are printed and published at, it is said, a round profit to the publishers. Mr. Morton made a severe attack on the Government printing system, and trusted that it might soon be superseded by a less expensive plan. The amendment relative to The Globe, which was adopted, is as follows: to The Globe, which was adopted, is as follows:

And be it further enacted. That all acts or parts of acts authorizing the publication of the debates in Congress, are hereby repealed from and after the 4th day of March next, and the Joint Committee on Printing is hereby authorized and required to invite proposals for the publication of the actual proceedings and debates in Congress, upon a plan and specifications to be previously published by them, and shall also ascertain the cost of such publication by the Superintendent of Public Printing, and shall report as soon as practicable such proposals and estimate of cost, together with a bill to provide all such proposals and estimate of cost, together with a bill to provide

ter, and of the Supervising Architect of the Treas-

ury, and of the Assistant Treasurer of Charleston

were also increased. Certain restrictions were placed

on the Government newspaper advertising, which

nobody will regret except the proprietors of The

again to-morrow. The action which was taken with

The Tax bill was pushed forward more expeditiously to-day than on any previous day since the bill was reported. The difficulty of the last two nights, of securing a quorum, was not experienced this evening, and the consequence was a gratifying progress was made. Whisky and tobacco was finished, and the tax on banks was reached. There was a good deal of opposition to the clause taxing whisky in bond \$1 a barrel of 40 gallons. It was

The veto of the Omnibus Reconstruction bill was received in the House to-day at about 2 o'clock, and. after the reading, Mr. Johnson's objections were overruled, and the bill was passed over the veto. In half an hour the Secretary of the Senate appeared and stated that the Senate also had passed the bill, and that it had become a law. The bill includes North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Louisiana. Florida has already complied with the requirements of the bill, and her Congressmen are to be sworn in as soon as they appear. Gov. Wormuth telegraphs here that he has published a proclamation convening the Louisiana Legislature on Monday

The postponement of Mr. Moorhead's Tariff bill seems to have given great dissatisfaction throughout the country. Already hundreds of letters have been received by Members of Congress from their constituents, deploring the action of the Ways and Means Those members who are go most active in such matters, did all in their power to have the bill considered this session. On the day before the bill was postponed numerous petitions, signed by thousands, were received and filed by the Committee. Among them was one from 158 workers in Fairmount Iron Works, Philadelphia, asserting that under foreign competition their industry is deplorably depressed and that many of the trade are out of employment and praying for additional protective duties. One from 50 workers in Messrs. Morris, Wheeler & Co.'s iron and steel works in Philadelphia; one from 41 other workingmen in Philadelphia praying for such increase of protective duties as shall revive manufactures and restore presperity to the country; one from 61 workers in Thomas Wood's Machine Works in Philadelphia, praying for additional protective duties; one from 105 workers in chemicals in Philadelphia, and one from 25 workers son from Wisconsin. in Wetherill White Lead Works, West Philadelphia: one from 74 workers in Flat Rock Paper Mills, Manayunk, Pennsylvania; one from 40 workingmen in Carr's Steel Frame Manufactory in Philadelphia, praying for such increase of protective duties as shall relieve their distress, secure a home market for the products of their industry, and aid them in their unequal contest with the underpaid labor of Europe; one from 61 workers in iron and steel in Philadelphia, praying for additional protective duties; one from 46 workers in the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods at Manayunk, and 51 operatives in paper mills at Manayank, Penn, declaring that owing to forpressed, and that many of the trade are out of employment, and praying for additional protective duties; also, from 41 workingmen in Philadelphia, praying for additional protective duties; also, the petitions of 547 workers in manufactures of iron and steel in Philadelphia, complaining of the depression of industry, and praying for such additional protective duties as shall relieve their distress and aid them in their unequal contest with the underpaid labor of Europe.

The Ways and Means Committee met this morning, and discussed finance and the various measures on that question which are before them. It was informally agreed not to take any action on them this session, as, in the opinion of the Committee, adjournment is too close at hand, and it would be only labor in vain to attempt any legislation on that subject.

The nomination of Collector Smythe as Minister to Austria causes considerable talk and surprise in Congress and in political circles. It appears that Mr. Smythe has been working for the place for some time, and has assured the President that he can be confirmed. The prevailing opinion, however, is that the Senate will reject him.

Mr. Lincoln's Committee of Investigation into the working of the Pay Department will hold a special meeting in a few days. It is given out to-day that revenue frauds have been discovered in the Second Anditor's office, where paymasters' accounts are set-

Senator Henderson of Missouri was married at noon to-day to Miss Mary E. Foote, daughter of Elisha Foote, Examiner in the Patent-Office. The ceremony took place in the ladies' parlor of the Kational Hotel. The room was tastefully festooned with a profusion of flowers. Among the large number of guests were three of the Chinese students in Wermont delegations in Congress; the President of the United States; Messrs. McCulloch and Browning of the Cabinet; Chief-Justice Chase, and the members of both Houses of Congress, without regard to party politics, and the members of both Houses of Congress, without regard to party politics, and many of the Congressmen's wives and daughters. At full costume, escorted by Gen. Banks, Chairman of

noon the Rev. Dr. Pinckney of the Episcopal Church, the officiating elergyman, entered in advance, attired in the robes of his office, and took up a position to await the coming of the marriage party. Soon afterward Mr. Ferry, member of Congress from Michigan, entered, and was followed by the bridesmaids and groemsmen, Senator Fowler of Tennessee, supporting on his arm Miss Foote, the sister of the bride, and Mr. Arnold, supporting Miss Beach. Next were the groom and his bride-Senator J. B. Henderson of missouri, and Miss Mary E. Foote -followed by the parents of the bride. The ceremony was then performed in the impressive form of the Episcopal ritual. After the marriage ceremony, the numerous visitors were introduced to the newly married couple, and subsequently were very richly entertained with refreshments in an adjoining room. The wedding presents are rare and valuable, their estimated cost being several thousands of dollars. Senator Henderson and bride started from Washington in the afternoon for Cape May. Judge Foote, the father of the bride,

Gen. Grant received a dispatch this evening from Gen. McDowell, commanding the Eighth Military District, reporting that the Constitution will undoubtedly be adopted in Mississippi. The Republi-

the Treasury that in some cases revenue agents, inspectors, and special agents of the Treasury Department, in the Internal Revenue, and in the Customs, and other per Attorneys are not authorized officers to whom public Chronicle and other journals. The bill comes up | the case may be. Persons paying money to the United whom they pay the same is authorized to collect it, and in every instance take a proper receipt.
All powers to make collections, exercised by officers or to be such, whether expressed in terms or claimed by construction, irrespective of the source whence derived, unless conferred by some specific provision of law setting owering him to make collections of public money, are or his deputy, special application for the necessary au-

> being concerned in the murder of Ashburn. VETO OF THE OMNIBUS BILL. To the House of Representatives, in which it originated, a sill entitled "An Act to admit the States of Neuth Carolina, South Carolina, South Carolina, South Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florian to representation in Congress," I do not deem in accessary to state at length the reasons which constrain us to withhold my approved, I will not, therefore, under also at this time to respect the discussion upon the grave

nto all the circumstances which led to the arrest and

ORGANIZATION OF THE INCOMING STATES. The States which are admitted to representa-tion in Congress have elected Espeblican Governors and Legislatures, and their principal State officers are as

	Alabama
1	Gravita R. D. Bullock [Sone.]
1	Louisiana H. C. Warmouth Osene J. Dunn.
1	North Carolina Wm. W. Roiden Tod R. Caldwell.
d	South Carolina Robert K. Scott Lemuel Boozer.
1	Govs. Smith and Holden are natives of their States, and
۱	GOVA SHILLI AND FLOTIED ARE DIMERS OF THEIR COMMES, ADM
1	were Union men during the war. Gov. Eulleck is a na-
	tive of New-York, but for some years resident in Georgia.
7	Gov. Clayton is a native of Pennsylvania, but was an
	officer of Kansas troops. Gov. Reed was formerly a
	Wisconsin editor. Gov. Warmouth is a native of Hillneis,
	and was an officer of Missouri troops. Gev. Scott is a
	native of Pennsylvania, and was an officer of Ohio
	troops.
	Of the Lieutenant-Governors, Johnson, Dunn, Caldwell,
	and Boozer are Southern-born, and Lient Gov. Donn is a
	colored man. Applegate went from Indiana, and Glea-

ENITED STATES SENTIORS.

Florida has elected United States Senators. The Florida Senators are M. A. S. Weich and T. W. Osbarne.

ELPHERINTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

The Representatives electrate 28 Republicans and four Democrate, as follows:

The Representatives electure 28 Republicans and four Democrats, as follows:

Alabama—Ast District, Francis W. Kellogg of Mobile;
Hd. Charles W. Buckley of Haynevelle; Hd. Benjamin W. Norris of Montgomery; Ivth., Charles W. Porce of Demopolis; Vib., Joseph W. Burkle of Huntsville; Vib., Thomas Haushey of Decatur.

Florida—Charles M. Hamilton, formerly of Wisconsin. Georgia*—First District, J. W. Cliff of Savarmab; Second, Nelson Tid.; Third, Win. P. Edwards of Butler, Taylor County; Fourth, Samuel F. Gove of Griswelosville, Twiggs County; Frifth, Charles H. Frince of Augusta; Sixti, John H. Christy; Seventh, P. M. 2. Foung.

Louisiana—First District, J. Hale Sypher of New-Orleans; Second, James Masin of New-Orleans; Third, Joseph P. Newsham of West Feliciana (member of the Convention); Fourth, Michael Vidat of St. Landry (instity-born, of French lineage); Fifth, W. Jasper Black, Darid Carolina**—First District, John R. French of Chowan; Second, Javid Henron of Craven; Third, Gliver H. Dockery of Richmond; Fourth, John R. Dewoe of Raleigh; Fifth, Israel G. Lashof Forsyth; Sixth, Nathaniel Egglen of Sallabury; Seventh, Alexander H. Jones of Bancombe.

South Carolina—First District, Benjamin F. Waitte
South Carolina—First District, Benjamin F. Waitte
South Carolina—First District, Benjamin F. Waitte-

Bincombe.
South Carolina—First District, Benjamin F. Whittemore of Durlington; Second, C. C. Bowen of Charleston;
Third, Simon Corley of Lexington; Fourth, James H.
Goss of Unionville; At large, two additional Representatives, elected by order of the Convention, viz. J. P. M.
Epping of Charleston, Ellas S. Dickson of Charendon.

XLTH CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

SENATE..... Washington, June 25, 1868. Mr. THAYER (Rep., Neb.) offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate what amount of Government supplies belonging to the Quartermasters' and Commissaries' Department was lost on the Mississippi River, below Omaha, Neb., in transit, by the sinking or other lujury of steamers in 1866, 1807 and 1868.

Mr. EDMUNDS called up the bill enabling United States officers or Marshals to remove causes in which they are sued from the State to the United States Contra, On motion of Mr. MORRILL (Me.), the bill was laid aside, and

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL was taken up. The question was on Mr. Sherman's amendment appropriating \$120,000 for temporary clerks for the Treasury Department, and providing that the Secretary of the Treasury may classify the same.

After remarks by Mr. HOWE (kep., Wis.), the amendment was agreed to—Yeas 25, Nays 14:

ment out	March to Tom	THAN	
Buckelest, Cattell, Cuis, Cochett, Craghi, Dacia,	Daolitile, Velumida, Fe senden, Freilingku) sen, Harlan, Johnson, Mellonald,	Mergan, Merril (Me.), Merril (Vt.), Patterson (Tenu) Ramser, Hoss, Sterman,	Sumber, Van Wickle, Pickers, Williams, Wilson, Wilson, Yates-26.
Bayard, Cameron, Chaudler, Conking.	Conness, ligale, Ferry, Howe,		Stewart, Thayer, Trumbuff-14, morrats in italies.]

At this point, the veto of the "Omnibus bill" came over from the House. It was read, and the question being. "Shall the bill pass, notwithstanding the objections of the President "

with as little purpose to promote his personal of party interest. When I review the course of Andrew Johnson in promoting the return to the Government of the United States and the Union in that darkest hour of its peril, how he braved had breagted the popular storm of indignation in the whole section of country in which he lived, and the steadness with which he adhered to his position and afterward when he discovered that the party with whom he was acting, who elevated him to the second office within their gift, were turning their power and the Government for the overthrow of the Constitution of his country and the liberties of the veonic, that he heroically separated from

his country.

The Senate, having passed the bill over the President's veto—the vote being 25 to 8—resumed the consideration of THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN offered the following as an additional

published after the transaction had been complete. He thought it time to me sea change.

Mr. EDMUNISS (Rep., V.), offered a substitute for the section, substantially the same, but intended to make its provisions more effective, which was surred to.

Mr. SHERMAN offered the following:
That from and after the Subsky of June, 10th, the account substitute that the control of the Transact of the Control of the Transact of the chart of the additional small transact to pay the intensect unlares provided for by the section be and the substitute shared small transact to pay the intensect unlares provided for by the section be and the substitute is hereby appropriated.

Mr. CAMERON opposed the amendment. This was not the time to raise satisfies, and he had applications for employment every day from people that around be glad to get the position. The most unfortunate men in the world were those who came to Washington seeking Government temployment.

Mr. MOLERILL (Rep., Vt.) did not believe in saying the

besse parings and throwing away the cheese. He test-ed to the high character and valuable services of the COFFICE (Rep., Oregon) took the same view.

Mr. SilERMAN had no effection to an amendment in-cluding that officer, if reported by the Committee of Pub-

c Lands. Mr. CONNESS moved to include in the amendment the ords, " and the Commissioner of the General Land Office."
Mr. CONE (.ING (Rep., N. Y.) reminded the Senate of the rule requiring such amendments to be noticed one

lay provious.

Mr. STEWART (Rep., Nev.) gave the requisite notice.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a further amendment, giving night watchmen at the Treasury Department 2000 instead of \$720. Every one is a wounded solder.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to include the night watch-

Mr. CHANDLER moved to include the night watchmen in all the departments.
Mr. Chandler's amendment was rejected, and the Committee's amendment was adopted.
Mr. SHERMAN moved to amend by inserting the following, which was agreed to:
"And after lone 3, 1998, the namal salary of the Ascidant-Treasurer at tharleston shall be \$4500.00
Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, by instruction of the Committee on Naval Affairs, moved to amend by inserting, "for Solictor and Naval Judge Advocate-General, \$3,500.00
The amendment was agreed to.
Go notion of Mr. CAMERON, the appropriation for the commits around the Agricultural Emiling was increased

grounds around the Agricultural Building was incremed \$5,000, and the appropriation for seeds decreased by the Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill to provide for the certion of a building for a Post-Office and United States ourt in the City of New-York. Referred to the Commit-e on Post-Offices and Post Roads.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Petitions were presented for an increase of protective duties; against an extension of the Howe sewing-machine patent; against a reduction of the duty on roal; for the abolition of military posts on the Plains, and for other reforms in the military police; for a pension and for other reforms in the military police; for a pension of \$50 a month for Mrs. Sarah Hackleman, widow of Brig.-Gen. Hackleman, who fell at Cormth, and for a pension of \$13 to O. A. Keek of the 3d Missouri Cavalry.

Mr. JOHNSON (Dem., Cal.) introduced a bill to add three Adjutant-Generals to the service.

The Senate amendment to the House bill, amendatory of the act dividing filmois into two Judicial Districts, was adopted.

having been resumed, Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Ohio) hoped having been resumed, Mr. Schlescek (Rep., Ohio) hoped that he might not have occasion to insist upon a call of the House, but said that he should do so if he found it necessary to resort to this means of secaring a quorum to act upon the Tax bill. He complained that the Demo-eratic members had manifested an intention to defeat the

bill.

Mr. Price's amendment, to add to Section 50 a proviso that no distilled sprits shall be removed from the distillery warehouse notif the tax provided for in this act shall have been paid, anything contained in any haw to the contrary not withstanding, was adopted—6s to 3s.

Mr. BOUTWELL (Rep., Mass.) moved, as a substitute for Section 51, a provision allowing a drawback of 60 cents a gailen on exported alcohol and rum.

Mr. MOORHEAD (Rep., Penn.) moved to reduce the drawback from 6s to 50 cents. Agreed to—62 to 42.

Mr. Boutwell's substitute was agreed to.

Sections 52 and 53 were stricken out.

No amendment was made to Section 54, which provides for the withdrawal of spirits from warehouses.

Section 62 having been read, which provides that all distilled spirits in any bonded warehouse shall, within 100 days after the passage of the act, be withdrawn from such warehouse, and the taxes paid on the same, Mr. SCHENCK said that he would, at the proper time, move an amendment requiring whisky in bond to pay a special tax of \$1 per barrel.

Mr. O'NEILL moved to strike out section 62, and made an argument to prove how unjust it is to persons who Mr. Price's amendment, to add to Section 50 a proviso

Florida to a representation in Congress. The message having been read, the Speaker stated the question to be, "Will the House, on consideration, agree to the passage of this bill Γ " Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Penn.) moved the previous ques-

Mr. ROBINSON (Dem., N. Y.) inquired whether it was n order to move that the message be printed and laid over for further consideration. The SPEAKER replied that it would be if the previous meetion were not seconded.

guestion were not seconded.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Penn.) said, for the information of the gentleman from New-York, that there is not a word of news in the whole message. (Laughter.)

The vote--Yens 105, Nays 30.

The SPEAKER--Two-thirds having voted in the affirmative, the bill is again passed, and will be transmitted, with the objections of the President, to the Senate.

THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS' PROTEST.

Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.) moved to print 26,000 copies of the protest of the Democratic members of the House against the admission of the Representatives from Arkansas. rkansas. Mr. ELDRIDGE (Dem., Wis.) hoped that the gentleman

Mr. BUTLER—"Agreed. I move its reference to the Committee on Printing."
Mr. ROBINSON—Make it 100,000.
Mr. ELDRIDGE—And ask the Committee to report it back at once, so that we may have the protest for distri-

The resolution was referred.

The House again went into Committee of the Whole,
Mr. Blaine (Me.) in the chair, and resumed the considera-

it the and section, Mr. O'NEILL modified his motion, and moved the fol-

rreed to—Yeas 53, Neys 48. The question was then taken on Mr. O'Neill's substitute

The question was their taken of St. O'sen's succetable for the edg section, and it was rejected.

Mr. STEWART (Dem., N. Y) moved to add to the section a provision that the sprints for feited shall be sold or disposed of for the benefit of the United States in such manner as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under direction of the Secretary of the

to whisky or tobacco, leaving only the sections in rela-tion to banks and bankers to be disposed of. These occupy only five printed pages.

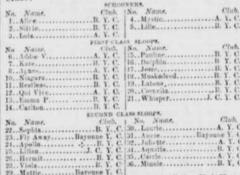
Mr. PIKE (Rep., Me.) proposed a tax of 10 per cent on the interest on United States bonds, but said he would withdraw his motion until tesmorrow.

THE YACHTING SEASON.

THE EROOKLYN YACHT CLUB REGATTA-THIRTY FIVE BOATS ENTERED FOR THE RACE-SPLENDED WEATHER-A FAIR WIND, AND

The Eleventh Annual Regetta of the Brooklyn Club has been a success, it may be udded that it has been the greatest success of the yachting season. To this result must be attributed the unremitting efforts of the Regarda Committee of the Brooklyn Yacht Club and the good temper of the clerk of the weather. The morning broke clear with a fine breeze from the south-west. At an early hoursthe Brooklyn Yacht Club-House was filled by an anxious and excited crowd of the members. The assemblage was greater than on previous occasions, for the Club had made the race an open one, generously a-king all vessels of yacht clubs within the vicinity to contest for the prizes, and a liberal answer had been given to the challenge. At 0:29 a.m. the club-house was replete with animation and interest; the score of owners of the dainty vessels that danced upon the miniature waves that glistened before the spectators, looked ready for the contest that was sonear at hand. Among the roost observable of the yachts were the Aquatia (with new radder gearing), the Martie with a new sont of racing sais to the force, and the Restless, whose owners confidently predicted its success. Before the Club-house the scene was very interesting; some scere and a half of racing boats were preparing for the admirably signal, and the artists who were present found ample food for their pencil. The William Fletcher, a steambeat chartered for the use of the judges and the members of the Press, lay off the dock at the foot of Conirtst.; It may be questioned whether it was advisable or the reverse to have taken gentlemen so far, but perchance no ofter alternative presented itself. The Robert Kelly, a stoop of the first class, crimally entered for the race was withdrawn at an early hear, and the entries which were at first thought to number thirty-eight were reduced to thirty-seven.

The Atlantic Yacht Club sucd for honors with the Myste schooner, the Addie V. sloop of the first class, and the Qui Vive. In the second class, this Club was represented by the Lavine and the Hermat, which did full credit to the confidence reposed in them. The Eayonne Yacht Club of Saltersville, whose regath takes place on Monday next, were done full justice to by the Mattle and the Anne, the former of which was magnificantly sailed, and su the good temper of the clerk of the weather. The morning broke clear with a fine breeze from the



13. Lamma F. B. Y. C. 21. Whisper. J. C. Y. C. H. Carlon. B. Y. C. H. Carlon. B. Y. C. H. Carlon. B. Y. C. B. Carlon. B. Y. C. S. Carlon. Class stoops.

No. Name. Class. No. Name. Class. 22. Sophia. B. Y. C. 23. Larle. A. Y. C. 23. Larle. B. Y. C. 24. Apollo. B. Y. C. 25. Larle. B. Y. C. 25. Larle. B. Y. C. 25. Larle. A. Y. C. 25. Larle. B. Y. C. 26. Larle. B. Y. C. 26. Larle. B. Y. C. 27. Larle. B. Y. C. 27. Larle. B. Y. C. 28. Larle. B. Y. C. 29. Matte. Bayense Y. C. 19. Larle. B. Y. C. 29. Matte. Bayense Y. C. 19. Larle. B. Y. C. 29. Matte. Bayense Y. C. Y. C. Minnie. B. Y. C. 29. Matte. Bayense Y. C. Y. C. Minnie. B. Y. C. 29. Matte. Bayense Y. C. Y. C. Minnie. B. Y. C. 29. Matte. Bayense Y. C. Y. C. Minnie. B. Y. C. 29. Matte. Bayense Y. C. Y. C. Minnie. Bayense Y. C. Y.

of feet which was prevalent throughout the day. The warning gun was fired from the William Fletcher at 10:23 a. m. and although five minutes was the time dirst fixed for preparation, greater latitude was given to the yachtmen, owing to the number of vessels that were at this time creeping up to the point of departure.

It was 11 minutes past 11 when the reverberating echo of the one-pounder sent off the schooners that wrestled for the laurels of the day. The Lillie was well to windward, and got off well. The Alice was mext in order, and had everything set that the Club rules allowed her to carry. This, indeed, may be said of all the yachts. The wind had by this time veered somewhat to the eastward, although not sufficiently to call it otherwise than it was in the earlier part of the morning, viz., south south-east. The first-class sloops started at 11:14, with the Muskodeed leading, elosely followed by the Agnes, Latena and Carleton. The Pauline was last. At 11:18 precisely the second class sloops were sent off. The Aquatia, which was well to windward, led off, closely pressed by the Carrie, Apollo, Lavine, Sillian, Flyaway, Sophia, Annie, and Juliette. Of this class the Minne was the rearmost. The start may be considered as one of the most splendid that has ever taken place within American waters. All the vessels were together, and the best simile that can be found for their appearance would be a host of frightened doves flying out to sea. After the start was fairly concluded the Alice, of the schooners, began visibly to improve her position. The William Fletcher now ran alongside of the Aniclope and received several of the Club on board, together with their ladies. The Aquatia and Apollo, creeping m to windward, led the simalier boats; the Flyaway, meanwhile, held her own with the foremost yachts. Of the first-class sloops the following was the order, all being on an easterly course. Muskodeed (this vessel won the prizelast year). Agnes, Josie, and Kate. Passing Bay Ridge, the Captain of the ferry boat, with

RICHMOND, June 25.-The following letter vas written by Senator Summer to a citizen of Norfolk,

Hupson, N. Y., June 25.—The boiler of P. W.

INTERNATIONAL CHEISTIAN CONVENTION. Dernorr, Mich., June 25.—Various resolutions are effored and referred to the appropriate committees, mong them one professing against the treatment re-

DR. DUFFIELD AT THE POINT OF DEATH CHUCAGO, June 25.—The Rev. Dr. Duffield, who was stricken with paralysis while addressing the Churstian Convention yesterday, is long at the point of death. He is 70 years of age. He was formerly paster of a Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia.

LATEST GENERAL NEWS-BY TELEGRAPH.Grasshoppers threaten the crops in Iowa.

.Rain fell from Wednesday morning until last .The Baltimore City Council make no appria-

Augustus A. Putnam, a clothing merchant, died The body of the chambermaid of the Morning

Dr. Allen of Stilesville, Ind., shot and instantly ... Isnae Coates, ex-Alderman and member of the Beari of Heath in Philadelphia, died on Webseder. A terrific hail-storm swept over Hawleytown,
Broone Co., visteday, materially dismoning the cons.

... Thomas Cambell was murdered yesterday at ville, near Lesington, Ky., by two brothers Lilliard. ... John Dougherty, Sergeant of Police in the Foorth Datnet, Philadelphia, died scallerly on Wednesday, .A Convention of Maryland editors assembled

....Three hundred and sixty barrels of whisky taken to St. Louis on the steamer Great Republic, from Nex-OrleansThe Americus Club of Philadelphia have ac-

. Dr. J. N. Hollywood of Detroit pleaded guilty . William Brown was murdered on the Milan,

....An unfinished wall of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Conception, in Chicago, fell on Wednesday, burying five workmen .The injunction against France, Smith & Co.

irawing the Sheiby College and Kenerlay by Judge Krain of Kentucky, ... Grafton, Mass., voted on Tuesday that no sees shall be granted in the town for the sale of distilled or formented ors to be drank on the premises. Milbury, Mass., has taken a like .. A meeting is to be held at the Board of Trade

Room, in Philadelphia, this evening, to consider the subject of spanning the Delaware with a bridge connecting that city with Camden. Mayor Monton Allchael will preside. A granite monument in Mount Wollaston Cemetery, Qolocy, Mass, was desirated restoring to the memory of the scallers of the town who last their lives in the late war. The Hou John Quincy Adama delivered the address.

Quincy Adams delivered the address.

The propeller Wamsutta, from New-Bedford for New-York, bruke her crank-pin of Newport on Wednesday evening, and anchored off Heaver-Tail Light. Yesterlay merning she was towed up to Dutch Island, and her passengers were taken to Freridence.

The steamer Selma, with cattle for New-Or-

EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN. ARRIVAL OF ONE OF THE ENGLISH CAPTIVES IN

LONDON, June 25 .- Mr. Rassam, formerly one of the party held so long in captivity by the late King Theodorus, has arrived in England, and to-day had a public reception at Kings College, where he was heartily cheered and warmly welcomed by a large assemblage of the citizens of London.

ABYSSINIA.

THE WEATHER-HARVEST PROSPECTS. The harvest prospects continue favorable. The weather to-day throughout England is warm and

ing the Irish Reform bill was read for the third time

PASSAGE OF THE IRISH REFORM BILL BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS-THE IRISH QUESTION

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS. MIDNIGHT-In the House of Commons this even-

and passed. The Regium Z.owum (the Government grant annually made to the Presbyterian Churches of Ireland) was voted. The new Postal Convention with the United States is still pending in the House. The Government is endeavoring to make uniform terms with all the mail steamship companies-In the House of Lords to-night a great crowd was present, as an exciting debate on the Irish Church question was expected. Many Members of the House were on the floor, and the galleries were packed with visitors. Great interest, almost approaching a feverish excitement, was manifested throughout the proceedings. Lord Granville moved the second reading of the Irish Church Appointments Suspension bill. He said Fenianism had been received with approval and acquiescence by the middle and lower classes in Ireland. The discontent in that country was general. Firmness and decision were necessary to put down seditions movements. But long before this bill was proposed Mr. Gladstone had declared to himself and others that the Irish question must be met, even if it cost the Whigs their offices. The bill had passed the House of Commons by an enormous majority. If a similar suspensory law was proper in Jamaica, it was still more proper in Ireland, where the Anglicans numbered less than 700,000, while the Roman Catholie numbered 4,500,000, and where there was but one diocese in which the Anglicans exceeded in numbers one-fourth of the population. Thus the Irish Church was a failure as a missionary establishment. It was a remnant of old conflicts. To call its discstablishment a sacrilege was absurd, as its revenues had belonged successively to several different sects. Whately had argued that it was the duty of the State to take possession of all benefactions which did not faifill their objects; other authorities took the same view. The Church of England would gain by this measure. The Irish were not indifferent to it. It was said that the people were indifferent to the reform of 1861, yet riots and other demonstrations obliged the Tories to pass the Reform bill. He showed that the passage of the Reserves act had contented the Canadas. The con-

must separate from the State. Lord Palmerston had said: "Englishmen will never concede until concession becomes surrender." Why should not this bill be passed? It was useful, practical, and its passage would prove that Parliament was ready to trent the Irish case justly. Lord Grey moved that the next reading of the bill be postponed for six months. He said he had always

condemned the Irish Church Establishment as an

outrage; but he considered the present measure ill-

dition of Ireland was painful to contemplate. The

writ of habens corpus remained suspended. The

Government did not dare to furnish arms to its vol-

unteers there. Sconer or later the Church

timed, inadequate, and indefinite. Lord Malmesbury complained of the way in which the measure had been sprung and urged upon Parliament. He quoted from the last years' speeches of Mr. Gladstone, which, he said, gave the Government reason to expect that the contest would not be brought on at so early a day, and it was unjust to the Government to press it. The Government, however, was anxious to reform the Irish Church; but this bill precluded any action on its part. He objected to the application of the spoils of the establishment. The only excuse for the bill was that it was intended to pacify Ireland. But such a result was improbable; the destruction of the Irish Church would tend to

ever the union of England and Ireland. Lord Clarendon thought Lord Malmesbury was aconsistent in opposing this bill, as two years ago he denounced the Irish Establishment as the "Church of a few," and proposed to divide the funds among all the different sects. Lord Charendon continued by declaring that the Irish Church had failed to carry out its object, and its existence was an injury to England throughout the world. He feared the rejection of the bill by the Lords, and deproved the effect such action would have on Ireland.

The Archbishop of Canterbury opposed the bill, because he believed its purpose was not redress of grievances, but rupture of the Union.

Lord Derby said: If the Lords were ready to disregard and secrifice all Protestant interests at the bidding of a would-be Minister and of the majority of an expiring House, he would only protest against the measure as an act of spoliation. He had always supported the Papists in their struggles to gain their rights, but he would not suffer aggression. The bill would only fester discord in Ireland. He protested against this atlack on the rights of property, which hereafter would be extended to England. He said he knew his course was unpopular; but he would never seek popularity for its own sake only. Lord Kimberly said this was the first step

which had been taken to pacify Ireland. He deprecated some allusions which had been made to the oath taken by the Queen on her accession to the throne, her Majesty acted on the advice of her Ministers. The argument concerning the violation of the rights of property would be found to cut both ways. The Catholics had never recognized the transfer of their Church property in ancient times to the Anglicans. The Bishop of London said he was willing to make

concessions to conciliate Ireland, but this bill would not effect such conciliation. He did not believe the people of Ireland desired the change which it con-At a late hour the debate was adjourned.

GERMANY.

INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF LUTHER.

WORMS, June 25 .- The statue of Martin Luther was inaugurated to-day in the presence of a vast concourse of people from all parts of Europe and America. The King of Prussia and the Crown Prince witnessed the scene. When the statue was unvailed salvos of artillery were fired, and as soon as the applanse of the people had subsided, a hymn was sung by several thousand voices, with immense effect.

WALLACHIA.

ARRIVAL OF PRINCE NAPOLEON. PESTH, June 25 .- Prince Napoleon has arrived at Bucharest. He was met at the city gates by the Hospodar Prince Charles of Roumania and escorted to

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, June 25.—The President has pardoned the following named persons: George W. Wallingford, convicted in the United States District Court of Kentucky of a violation of the Internal Revenue laws, and sentenced to codays imprisonment and fined \$10. He was pardoned on the recommendation of United States Attorney of the district, the Hon. Garrett Davis, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Hon. Humphrey Marshall, and the Assessor of the district. John H. McBrayer, convicted of a similar offense in the same court, was pardoned upon the recommendation of the District-Attorney and of the Semators from that State.

FIRST TROT ON BUFFALO PARK. BUFFALO, June 25.—The first trot of the Buffalo Park Association will take place on the 11th of July for a purse of \$400: free to all horses that have sever peat 2234.